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R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

INFLATION OF THE CURRENCY.

The House Declares for Issue of Fifty Millions Additional Currency—Another Step in the Cadetship Case—Resolution for Expulsion of Whittemore from the House—The Contested Election Cases—The Tax on Pork Packers—An Indecent Speech—Withdrawal of Whisky in Bond.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1870.

The Cadetship Investigation.

The investigation into the sale of cadetships is beginning to bear fruit, and the committee is now engaged in the evidence in Whittemore's case, with a resolution for his expulsion pending in the House. It got noised abroad between two and three o'clock that they were going to do this, and the galleries were soon filled with eager spectators, who sat with more or less patience till other business was out of the way, and General Logan rose to a question of privilege. Everybody at once understood what this meant, and there was an instant hush in the galleries and a settling into seats by members on the floor, while a number of Senators came in and took vacant chairs. It took about half an hour to read the testimony, which was submitted in full, and was followed by the statement made in executive session on Saturday by Whittemore himself. The case against this ex-cheap-lain, ex-bureau agent and reverend politician is clear enough. One of his cadetships netted five hundred dollars and the other something over a thousand. In one case the money was paid directly to him, and in the other it seems to have been handed to some of his friends. He avoids having used any of it for his personal use, but admits that it paid campaign bills, school expenses and relief accounts in his district. The judgment of the Committee, which sustained the report by a unanimous vote of the nine members, is that this fact, even if it be a fact, affords no palliation of guilt whatever. They were set to find out if there had been traffic in cadetships, and how the bargain money was used is, in their opinion, a question of little consequence. In this case, Whittemore probably got a good deal of credit for liberality to the poor and to schools, as well as to party cause in his district

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 22, 1870.

THE air line railroad project between New York and Philadelphia has come to grief in the New Jersey Legislature, the Camden and Amboy monopoly having proved itself master of the situation, and indisposed to the necessary grants of legislation. An appeal will be taken to Congress in the hope that that body may authorize the new route under its general postal powers.

A CORRESPONDENT, evidently of the gentler sex, inquires why, in an editorial article in Saturday's paper, we marked the phrase "*women's slander*" as a quotation? The phrase was taken from a poem of TENNYSON's inscribed "Letters." Here is the whole verse:

"Thro' slander, meanest spawn of hell,
(And women's slander is the worst),
And you whom once I lov'd so well,
Thro' you, my life will be accurst."

SUCH a pressure has been brought to bear on the Senate Foreign Committee, in favor of Mr. SHERMAN'S Cuban resolutions, that it is said Mr. SUMNER has assented to a fair consideration of the subject, and the result will probably be that some measure expressive of the sentiment of the people of the Union, will be reported, and adopted by both houses of Congress. If then, Mr. SHERMAN'S resolutions go through the House as they probably will, the Senate will adopt them; if not, it will have its choice of the SHERMAN resolutions or Governor MORTON'S neutrality bill.

PRESIDENT GRANT has withdrawn four Indian treaties from the Senate negotiated by his predecessor. They were all enormous swindles, contemplating not only the robbery of the Indians, but of white settlers on the frontier. Twelve more treaties of this character are pending in the Senate, any one of which may be ratified in secret session when there are not three Senators present. It is expected the President will withdraw the whole batch, and thus put an end to the business forever. All these treaties were negotiated under JOHNSON or President LINCOLN, and have been laid away in the Senate ever since. No treaty with the Indians has been negotiated by the present administration.

MR. DANA, in the *Sun* declares, after carefully reading the new evidence brought forward by FOX JONES & PETERS, that "it does not lift the case out of the main question of Porter's guilt, and thus the only fault to be found with the prosecution is that it did not order him to be sent. This is the general opinion of the country, so far as we have seen it expressed, but if the War Department documents make his judgment of the case peculiarly valuable, it is none the less probable that nothing will [illegible] Lincoln's good nature [illegible] from doing what is right. [illegible] letter or Stonewall Jackson's [illegible] hesitate to declare that [illegible] Porter's orders resulted from jealousy and extreme partisanship in the interest of his bosom friend McCLELLAN. That he was capable of treason like that, and that he would rather see Porter fall with all the consequences which would be certain to follow, than see him succeed and win honors which would lift him above McCLELLAN, they did not hesitate to express their belief. The writer of this distinctly recollects comments by FOSTER'S friends and partisans on his conduct at the second Bull Run of this kind, and we do not suppose that there can be any doubt in the world that the motives which controlled him at the time should have cost him his life.

A MEETING was held in New York, a short time since, by a number of gentlemen interested in prison reform, to make arrangements for the assembling of the National Prison Congress in Cincinnati next September. Six States were represented, and among the gentlemen present we observe the name of Mr. T. H. NEVIN, of the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, who gave an interesting account of the state of prison discipline in that institution. Mr. NEVIN claimed that one difficulty in the way of success in the Pennsylvania prisons is the frequency of pardons, and that another grave obstacle existed in the difficulty of finding homes and employment for discharged prisoners. He gave an encouraging account of the workings of the commutation law, and the modification in prison rule enabling the convicts to congregate together for purposes of instruction, worship and labor. The topics proper for discussion at the Cincinnati Congress were outlined at the New York meeting. The importance of a substitution of indeterminate or reformation sentences instead of time sentences, is one of the important questions to be submitted to the Congress.

Among the classes of Germans called, in the dialect of Europe, the lower orders, America has long been talked about as a sort of Paradise, the difficulty being to get to it. The Hessians and Brunswickers who were brought over to fight our fathers at the time of the Revolution, and who were taken back to Germany, carried with them, upon the whole, very agreeable impressions of the country in which they had been soldiering. In it they had left many of their comrades, some of them buried in its soil and others of them as voluntary settlers. And to these returned soldiers much of the notion of the land prevalent among the non-reading classes of Germany was due. Though its lie is sure, from some sections there had already been considerable emigration to America before the revolution—and there has always been some traveling to and fro. Among the higher classes, the nobles and the educated in general, America, until a quite recent period, was regarded with decided prejudice and dislike. These statements are worth making for the sake of indicating the marked change of recent years. Now, in the most educated social circles, deep interest is felt and information eagerly sought for about the United States. Nobleness empoverished by late events, or by their own extravagance, first think of this country, as affording them a field in which they may lay aside, or forget their rank and pursue a career of independent industry. Novels are written by eminent authors for the purpose of illustrating the relations between the old time and the new. The characters are brought over to this side of the water and long descended hereditary vices, vices and prejudices are exhibited in conflict with the fresh Democratic habits and notions of the Yankees, as we are all often called in these books. It is quite well understood that these fictitious works are designed to set forth great practical truths likely to be of interest and value to a class of German readers who, a few years ago, would have regarded with a degree of horror the thought of emigrating to America. Even our bonds are playing no insignificant part in this animated intercourse between Germany and the United States. The Baron Von DENKARDT, who has just come into a large fortune, has lately made a present of fifty thousand dollars in five-twenties to the German Hospital in New York.

A WASHINGTON letter writer, having described the wife of Postmaster General CRESWELL as "an elegant woman, slender almost to fragility," is reminded "by her powdered head and Greek profile" of the days of LOUIS XIV. and Madame POMPADOUR. Besides the mistake of placing in the days of LOUIS LE GRAND a lady who flourished at a considerably later period, one may in charity believe that the writer had forgotten Madame POMPADOUR's character. It is occasionally difficult to handle some of those historical females properly, and without getting into an embarrassing position. A remarkable illustration of this truth is recorded in the lately published letters of Miss MITFORD.

As many readers know CORINNA was a lady of great fame among the Greeks, but more remarkable for genius than virtue. As many more readers are aware CORINNE was a lady *incarnated* by Madame DE STAEL, and was invested with genius enough to make her worthy of mention, and with virtue enough to render her mentionable even in refined society. With the name of the former Dr. PARR, the great Greek scholar, was perfectly familiar, while of the modern heroine of fiction he had never heard. In a large company in London a gentleman was speaking to the Doctor in high praise of Lady DAVY, (wife of Sir HUMPHREY,) but could not prevail on him to like her. "I see nothing uncommon in Lady DAVY," said the Doctor; "nothing but affectation, which is common enough." "Nothing in Lady DAVY!" cried the gentleman. "Nothing in Lady DAVY!" was echoed round; "why, doctor, she is a perfect CORINNE!" "No, no, no, sir, I did not mean that; I never heard anything improper of her ladyship. Nothing so bad as that either!" returned Dr. PARR, thinking of none but the Grecian CORINNA. Just at that time Madame DE STAEL's romance was in the hands of all fashionable people, and its heroine's name and character were perpetual subjects of allusion in polite society.

DO THE WOMEN ASK FOR SUFFRAGE?

Woman suffrage is favorably regarded in some parts of the country. In the West, especially, considerable numbers of the politicians seem inclined to bring the question to the test of actual trial. In the Illinois Constitutional Convention a resolution was lately introduced which instructed the appropriate committee to report on the propriety of submitting the question whether or not women shall be allowed to vote, to the women of the State. This measure appears well adapted to settle one highly important point in the agitation of these momentous subject. Not only by rigid old fashioned conservatives, but by some male reformers of decidedly radical tendencies it is confidently affirmed that comparatively few women really desire to enjoy the privilege so highly valued by the other sex. Perhaps a good many of them might be gratified by the concession of the right, as a recognition of their perfect human equality, and, also, as placing them in a position from which an occasional advantage might accrue to them—but, it is alleged, that even these would be generally content in the knowledge that they could vote if they pleased to do so, without any wish to make their influence felt in that way. To ladies of the genus technically designated as the "strong-minded," this indifference seems very contemptible. In denunciation of such pitiful pusillanimity their rhetoric glows and sparkles, and there is, no doubt, a consuming force in their allusions to prisoners who shrink from the light, and to slaves who hug their chains. Indeed, it is possible to admire the persistent zeal and fiery energy with which many of these champions of female emancipation carry on the agitation of their cause. Not in a beautiful but in a striking manner they refute the maligner of their kind who denied *character* to women, as being cursed of nature to a soft and tasteless mark to bear, and best distinguished by black, brown or fair." Yet, after all, it is not doubtful, but certain, that these sublime and stormful agitators exhibit not only a less refined and delicate, but a less lofty and sagacious appreciation of feminine ambition and its spheres than is entertained by their quieter and, as it seems, meeker sisters. Woman has thus far governed the world by means of the very qualities of which these agitators are blindly divest her. A clear perception of truth is, we see, prompting ll members of the sex to discard

Innovation We learn that anti-woman's rights associations have been formed in some places. Cogent arguments against female suffrage have appeared from the hands of women. The recent movement in Washington ought perhaps to be regarded as the most significant and important indication of the antagonism to which we allude. A number of ladies, some of the wives and daughters of high government officials, are reported to have appeared before a committee of the Senate for the purpose of giving their views in opposition to the concession of suffrage to their sex. On account of the central position and high social relations of the parties this action may be the beginning of an agitation destined to become coextensive with the agitation to which it is opposed.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

There seems to be a growing disposition to increase the salaries of judicial officers, both State and federal. A bill is before Congress to fix the salary of the Chief Justice of the United States at $12,000, and of the Justices of the Supreme Court at $10,000. A slight increase is also proposed for the Circuit Judges, but the compensation of that hard worked class, the District Judges, is not touched. It remains at $5,000; a species of injustice that we cannot understand. If the bill passes we hope the District Judges will have their salaries increased. In some of the Western and Southern States their duties are comparatively light, but in the Eastern States the office is a laborious one, and requires, for its proper administration not only abilities of a high order, but the closest application and most unflagging industry. We question if there are many harder worked Judges in the country than Judge MCCANDLESS, of the Western District of Pennsylvania. If the salaries of the Circuit and Supreme Court Judges are to be increased, we trust the more laborious duties of the District Judges will receive proper recognition.

In the appropriation bill reported to the House of Representatives of this State, last week, we observe that the sum of $32,500 is appropriated for the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court. This would permit an increase of the compensation of each judge to $6,500 per annum, instead of $5,000. We do not deem this an extravagant figure by any means, and strongly in favor an extension of the same liberality to the Common Pleas and Districts Judges throughout the State.

In England, the fountain from whence we gather most of our legal precedents and usages, the judges are paid high salaries; and what ever may be the defects of the English legal system, the judges and their judgments are held in high and well deserved estimation. The salaries of the British judges—Scottish and Irish, as well as English—are based upon the earnings of leading members of the bar, and it would be impossible to secure the services of the first men in the profession as judges if the remuneration offered were inferior to that obtained by them as barristers. The British Lord Chancellor has a salary of £10,000 a year, and on entering office an outfit of £1,000. He has also a retiring income of £5,000 a year, and this he is entitled to irrespective of the duration of his term of office. The Lord Chief Justice of England receives £8,000, and a retiring pension of £3,000, and it is considered in a pecuniary sense a far more valuable appointment than that of Chancellor. The Lord Chief Baron and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas receive £7,000 a year, with a liberal retiring allowance. The Pension Judges receive £5,000 a year, and a pension after fifteen years' service of £3,500 a year. The Lord Justices of Appeal, in the Court of Chancery, receive £7,000, a year, the Vice Chancellor £6,500, and the Master of the Rolls £7,000 a year. The Judges of the Court of Probate receive £4,000 a year as Judge of that Court and £1,000 a year as Judge ordinary of the Court of Divorce. The duties of all the British Judges are very onerous, and the Judge retiring on a pension is not usually useless to the country, since he is almost invariably appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and in that capacity renders good service, though of a kind less laborious than that on the Bench.

Of course the adoption of the English standard of salaries is not advocated in this country, although we do not think the justice of basing compensation of judges upon the earnings of leading members of the bar can be controverted. It may be said, however, that this principle would produce great irregularities, as the city lawyers, especially those of the four or five leading cities of the Union, are in receipt of far higher incomes than their professional brethren of the country. A happy mean—the golden mean—might be arrived at between the two classes, and judicial salaries established in accordance with it. Judge STRONG, appointed to the Supreme bench of the United States, abandons a practice, we have seen stated, worth to him $25,000 a year. His salary as Justice of the Supreme Court, as now established by law, will be $6,000. This is making a great pecuniary sacrifice for the attainment of a high honor, and one that but few men could afford in justice to their families, unless possessed of resources independent of the salaries allowed them. We welcome the agitation of this question of judges' salaries, for we are convinced that a thorough examination of it will convince the most rigid economists that a liberal improvement will be of ultimate advantage to the people by securing a higher order of ability on the bench, and far greater respect for the judges and their judgments.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE, from all we can hear of him, seems in certain respects to occupy a position of solitary and unapproachable pre-eminence. To find any person in the same social rank resembling him, we must go back into the middle ages, or into Rome itself, and look among the CAPALINES and CLODIUSES. A mixture of Corsican and Italian blood in the veins and birth and long residence in Italy, with lively traditions of *vendetta* and familiarity with the practice of assassination, appear to have been required to constitute such a man as the Princein the nineteenth century. Before he was driven from Rome he had murdered two persons, one of them a police official sent to warn him to make his escape from the consequences of his former crime, and whom he shot without waiting to hear the message. In regard to those acts we believe there is no room for doubt or question. The murders alleged to have been committed by him in the Greek Islands seem also to be well attested.

His recent performance in Parisis not the first act of his to injuriously affect the reputation of his imperial relative. When LOUIS NAPOLEON became President, a statement was published of very discreditable things which he was said to have done in this country, especially in New York. These were all, we believe, reminiscences of PIERRE BONAPARTE'S career in this land of freedom. By persons not versed in BONAPARTEAN genealogies, these infamous deeds of PIERRE were carried to the credit of LOUIS.

"CHIEF GENTLEMAN OF ALL TIME."

A Little Instruction for the Benefit of Certain Persons whose Indignation is Equalled Only by their Ignorance.

A few days ago we found in a Cleveland paper a communication, with the following lines touching the *Independent*: "But when it unexpectedly, if not blasphemously, dashes the character of mankind as *'that chief gentleman of all time, the Lord Jesus,'* it is time that an indignant press and an insulted community should loudly rebuke it."

In the *Presbyterian Banner*, under the title of "That Chief Gentleman," quoted from the *Independent*, Mr. Tilton is also taken very severely to task. Thirty years ago Abner Kneeland was tried by a Massachusetts court, and, we think, convicted of blasphemy, for calling God "the old gentleman," though he veiled it in Greek letters. If Mr. Kneeland intended blasphemy, no one who reverences God, or respects common decency, will find fault with the sentence of that court. And if Mr. Tilton intended blasphemy, no one will deny that he has forfeited all respect in a decent community.

The following letter, probably unfamiliar to Mr. Tilton, if not to the *Banner*, may serve to show that the term *gentleman*, as applied to Jesus, is neither new nor necessarily blasphemous:

"The best of men
That ever wore earth about him was a sufferer,
A soft, a gentle, and a beauteous spirit,
The first true gentleman that ever breathed."
Thos Dekker, d. 1639.

In a work on armory, attributed to Juliana Berners, born about 1388, are these lines:

"Of the offspring of the gentilman Jafeth, came Habraham, and of his seed came Jesse, and of the Kyn of the right line of Mary of whom that endowed Jesus was born, which is called of the multitude Kyng of the land of Jude and of Jues, as witnesseth by his scripture, &c.

So much for Mr. Tilton "calling names;" now for the *Banner*. "Such is the new title (we have shown that it is five hundred years old) given by *the big, overgrown Independent*." "He (Christ) is dragged upon the stage to uphold the *Christian* view of the exclusion of Bible instruction from our schools and colleges." "Christ should not offer us *musical pudding*, and ever it is bread from heaven."

The following heading and lines are from the same paper quoted in the beginning of this article; "A Theological Windmill.—In that great tilt-yard of political and theological Quixotism, the New York *Independent*, its lithial leader has had many very gallant falls."

Mr. Editor, we do not think this style of comment either very gentlemanly, Christian, or adapted to the occasion. A little more knowledge and a good deal more charity would keep such persons from "rushing into print," and from bringing "railing accusations."

REFERRING to the Scull-Finding contest, for a seat in the State Senate, the Philadelphia *Press* after recalling the fashion and custom usual in such cases, says, "Unfortunately for the contestant, Mr. Scull, the temper of the committee was of a character not to be trifled with, so that when he found that Republicans as well as Democrats thereon were determined that truth and justice should alone be subserved, he petulantly withdrew from the contest, and sought to injure the sitting member by presenting a paper in which he charged partiality as being used against him in its proceedings. This paper was very properly rejected, as will be Mr. Scull's application to be of no avail. There is no doubt whatever that Scull's only hope of success in this contest was a reverse on the pliability of a Republican majority."

"Does sensation remain after decapitation by the guillotine?" is at present the subject of much discussion in France. To prove the affirmative, one writer says: In a conversation which I held forty years ago with the late Sir Astley Cooper on this subject, that great surgeon related to me that while a student in Paris during the Reign of Terror, he actually witnessed the execution of a young woman. Immediately the head fell it was seized by the hair by the executioner, who held it up and exclaimed, "Behold the head of a traitress!" and at this moment Sir Astley said he distinctly perceived a blush diffused over the entire face of the victim. He felt convinced that there was a sensation of shame remaining for only a moment, for the next instant the ashy pallor of death succeeded. The next subject for debate will probably be, does decapitation hurt?

A NEW West has been discovered, and is to be explored next season. Colonel Lake Marrin, one of the leading merchants of Cheyenne, in Chicago, engaged in fitting out a large expedition, which will start from Omaha and Cheyenne about the 15th of April next, for the Black Canyons, they cause to make pig metal at a cost of $20 per ton.

Mr. George T. Lewis, of Clarksville, is an old iron man, and has been engaged in the business all his life, and is the best authority upon the subject of pig metal in the country. His letter is so plainly known to me, and is my authority for the above statement. GEO. T. LEWIS.

"Dear Sir: In reply to the statements which you wrote to Mr. Z. F. Clark, a well known citizen of Nashville, and asked if I could make pig metal blast furnaces in Nashville. He replied as follows:

"NASHVILLE, February 7, 1870.

"DEAR SIR: There are five charcoal furnaces within one hundred miles of this place, that will turn out from $20 to $25 per ton. At Shelby Furnace, in Alabama, and at Dover Furnace, in this State, it costs to make it at a little over $20 per ton. At the Knoxville furnaces, they claim to make pig metal at a cost of $18 per ton.

Mr. George T. Lewis, of Clarksville, is an old iron man, and has been engaged in the business all his life, and is the best authority upon the subject of pig metal in the country. His letter is so plainly known to me, and is my authority for the above statement. GEO. T. LEWIS.

"P. CLARK."

I have given the letter verbatim, from which it is shown that there are no blast furnaces at Nashville, hence Mr. Lewis's statement of the cost of producing pig iron there, is all in the air, founded on and is simply chimerical. The portion of his letter giving the cost of manufacturing pig iron in Tennessee at $20 to $25 needs no comment.

In Alabama and Georgia, in some inaccessible regions, where the Almighty has placed coal, iron and limestone in close proximity, it is conceded that pig iron can be produced cheaper than in the fully developed regions of this State, and the anthracite district in Pennsylvania; but legislation should be based upon the average cost throughout the country, and not upon the cost of production in one or two favored localities. It further appears that Mr. Lewis's statement of the cost of manufacturing pig iron "in all the furnaces in the upper portion of the United States at Washington, District of Columbia, for the purpose of assisting to discharge the debt contracted by the war for the suppression of the rebellion of the federal States," several nephews and nieces propose to contest the will. The old gentleman was a staunch supporter of the Government. He invariably denounced any expression of secession sentiments, and had taken a great interest in the payment of the national debt.

MICHIGAN is devoting its "unexpended balance" to the purchase of State bonds not yet matured. The debt of the State is now in reality less than two and a half million dollars ($2,467,378). The interest on this amounts to $164,97. At the end of ten years more than half of the debt will mature and can be paid, while the interest account will stand at $75,000, and in twenty years the debt can be paid off entirely. All this without any extra taxation, and from a careful use of the ordinary revenues of the State.

It is stated on the authority of Judge Miller that there is a case on the docket of the Supreme Court that will bring the question of the constitutionality of the legal tender act before the bench at the next session. It will probably be argued before a full bench, as by that time the vacancies, for which the appointments are now pending, will be likely to be filled. Considering the vast importance of this question, it is very desirable that it should be so.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Enterprise.

Prominent among the great works of internal improvement now under construction must be ranked the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad from its present terminus at the Ohio river, at a point in the county of West Virginia, to the Ohio river, at a point of most favorable navigation. Independently of a similar amount of private capital, the state of Virginia expended upward of $5,000,000 before the war in aiding this great line, so as to establish a short, easy, and economical road between the Ohio river and the tide waters of harbor and the Western railroad and water lines. Nearly two-thirds of the necessary expenditure has been made, and portions of the pieces of some eminent New York railroad builders and capitalists, the road is soon to be completed.

By this line, the distance between the great cities of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and reliable ocean navigation will be reduced, and at the same time superior grades obtained for the transportation of Western products to the seaboard. The Kanawha Valley, through which the line passes, abounds in superior coal, and spinning cotton. A hundred miles east, and less than a hundred miles west, also along the line of the road, are vast deposits of iron ore, which especially need the latter coal for the production of a perfect metal. The local traffic from the sources, as well as from the transportation of the products of the vast interior region between the Shenandoah and the Cumberland rivers—wheat, tobacco, live stock, timber, &c.—must be immense.

The portion of the road now in operation (27 miles), is already doing a satisfactory business from local sources merely. When the line is completed to Ohio, it must, from its prominence, take rank of a great Through Line.

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, the well and favorably known New York bankers are the financial agents of the Company, and among its Directors are the names of C. P. Huntington, of the Central Pacific Railroad; Wm. H. Aspinwall; A. A. Low, David Stewart, J. G. Clarke, Pliny Fisk and Wm. B. Hatch, of New York, and other prominent citizens of Virginia. This inclusion of Northern capital and energy into the enterprise is a guarantee of the soundness and ultimate greatness of its business.

The first mortgage bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Company (of which an extended account will be found in another column) are offered in a shape, and with such backing, as to command the attention and confidence of those having money to invest, either in small or large sums. These bonds obviously possess the elements which will make them safe and popular.

It is announced that an unusual number of pilgrims are expected to be present at Mecca on the occasion of the festival of the "Kurban," over 150,000 visitors, it is anticipated, will be present in Mecca. The pilgrims visit Mecca in the "Dhulhajja," or month of the Pilgrims, commencing this year on March 4th. One of the rites consists in standing on Mount Arafat, near Mecca, until sunset. This ceremony takes place this year on Friday, March 11th, the Mohammedan weekly holy day, and according to the traditions of that sect confers as much merit as three visits to Mecca in other years.

IN A SQUEEZER.

Mr. Wells Reviewed by a Practical Man.

The Hon. J. A. Garfield sent to Mr. J. G. Butler, of Youngstown, Ohio, for answers to certain inquiries raised by the letter of Commissioner Wells concerning the cost of producing pig iron. It will be recollected that the Commissioner asserted that pig iron could be made anywhere from $19 to $22 a ton, and gave certain persons, notably Prof. Waterhouse, of St. Louis, and Mr. Lewis, of Nashville, as witnesses to prove it. The dressing down which Senator Scott gave him on his statements and the character of his witnesses, is fresh in the mind of the reader. Mr. Butler puts the Commissioner through a squeezer unmercifully. The operation illustrates the difference between an intelligent and perfectly practical man—which describes Mr. Butler—and a crooked theorist working for an object—which describes Mr. Wells. Mr. Butler is a practical ironmaster, and shows by a detailed statement that the cost of making pig iron by the Lectonia Iron and Nail Company at Leetonia, Columbiana county, Ohio, delivered at the Pittsburgh market is $34 80 per ton. In this is not included interest on capital invested in construction of furnaces, We quote Mr. Butler:

"The cost of manufacturing pig iron by the Himrod Furnace Company has been so extensively circulated, that it is only necessary to refer to it here by way of comparison. Mr. Lovell states the cost at $20 35 per ton at the furnaces, and at Pittsburgh, $22 35. Messrs. Brown, Bonnell & Co. are the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, active and intimately conversant with its affairs, and therefore known as authorities. Their standing is also widely known and respected for his integrity and purity of character, and his statements cannot be impeached.

Mr. Butler next gives the figures to show that the cost of manufacturing pig iron in the Shenango valley and bring it to the Pittsburgh market is $33 57. He gives the average Pittsburgh price for three weeks past, as reported in the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, for actual sales at $36 24, which leaves for interest, contingences and risk $2 67 a ton.

We here quote Mr. Butler:

"In accordance with your request, I have carefully examined and considered the "letter of the Secretary of the Treasury communicating to the Senate a statement from the Special Commissioner of Revenue relative to the cost of American pig iron," and I beg to present a few facts and comments thereon.

We will first consider and dispose of the statements of Professor Waterhouse, upon whose evidence the Commissioner largely relied in making up his figures. On page 81 of the report it is recorded: "At Carondelet, Missouri, Mr. S. Waterhouse, of St. Louis, in a letter under date of February 20, 1869, states the cost of making pig iron, including an allowance of $1 50 per ton for interest, taxes and insurance, at $25 per ton currency; and adds, this is not an estimate, but an exhibit, copied from the books of the Company," and again in the letter to the Senate the above statement is amplified and repeated in detail. This man Waterhouse is a theoretical gentleman and a College Professor; and to quote from a St. Louis letter, written to a firm in Ironton, Ohio, "knows no more of the cost or of the practical manufacture of iron than a goose about the constellations."

Then is given an authentic statement by the Secretary of the Carondelet Iron Works in reference to the Waterhouse statement. We quote:

"When we gave the above mentioned statement to Professor Waterhouse, we told him not to use our name specially in connection with it, because it was for the most part based upon estimates, which could not be verified for a short period, and we based the statement upon the fact that it furnished us fully do so. If this statement of the *market* price of coal, and Brown, Bonnell & Co. were wrong in stating the cost price.

The Commissioner says:

"When the Himrod Furnace Company made their statement, they divided their business into all its separate branches. They were not only iron makers, but also miners and iron merchants, and expected to make a separate profit on each of these different processes of their business, and then make an additional profit on the whole together. Nothing could be further from the fashion of a boot maker who should begin to be first a leather dealer and next a last maker, and then a boot cutter and a boot sewer, and finally a boot seller; and who should then expect to make a separate profit on each of these processes before he could calculate his legitimate profit on his real business of manufacturing boots."

If the Commissioner had added that the boot maker should own a farm, stock it with cattle, graze and butcher them, and tan the hides, his piece of sophistry would be complete.

Brown, Bonnell & Co. are not only miners of iron ore, manufacturers of pig iron, but own large rolling mills and nail factories, consuming their own metal; while the Himrod Furnace Company manufacture pig iron for the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and other markets, and have no interest in rolling mills. Brown, Bonnell & Co. run their furnaces upon a cheaper grade of ore, and charge for grain, and due to the superior quality of our block coal, can run the metal with as cheaply as the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Pittsburgh mills use the softer and more expensive grade manufactured by the Himrod Company, and other furnace companies who manufacture for the open market.

DIFFERENCE IN THE COST OF MATERIALS.

The price of Lake Superior ore, as fixed for this season, is as follows:

Price of ore delivered afloat at Cleveland..$ 5 50
Dockage and handling..... 22
Freight per gross ton from Cleveland to Youngstown..... 1 40

Total cost at furnaces..... $10 12

This statement can be verified by addressing any of the ore companies at Cleveland. The above is the price for the standard grades of ore. Ores, leaner in quality, can be bought at lower prices.

Brown, Bonnell & Co., give the price of ore at $9 00 per ton at furnace. This is accounted for by the fact that at the time they gave Professor Waterhouse the statement, they were using a leaner grade of ore, and purchased it at a lower price; and, furthermore, they purchased it before the rates, and did their own freighting from Escanaba, Lake Superior, to Cleveland. During the season, freights declined, and enabled them to freight their ore cheaper than other furnaces who contracted earlier.

I deem it proper to add here that the ore companies, in the face of the continued decline in price of pig iron, have for two successive years advanced the price of ore. So that this season, the price is as above stated, $10 12 per ton, delivered at furnaces. The difference in the price of limestone is accounted for by the fact that Brown, Bonnell & Co., drove a sharper bargain in making their contract than did the Himrod Furnace Company.

On page 5 of the letters to the Senate, the Commissioner undertakes to make a comparison in regard to quantities of ore used by different furnaces, and the necessity for a reduction of a redivision of ores, without taking into consideration the difference between the yield of the rich ores of Lake Superior and the lean native ores of this section. The quantity set apart for Brown, Bonnell & Co. to use, would produce about three-fourths of a ton of metal, instead of a ton.

As to the difference in the quantity of coal used, the estimate of Brown, Bonnell & Co., does not include the coal and slack used to heat the blast and raise steam, while the Himrod estimate includes the coal used for all purposes.

As to black band and native ore, the Himrod Furnace does not now, nor ever have, used a ton of either kind.

Summary on this part of the letter of the Commissioner:

Brown, Bonnell & Co. manufacture pig iron for their own exclusive use, using largely of mill cinder and cheap native ores, and run their furnaces up to their full capacity as to quantity, regardless of whether the quality is open gray, close GRAY, white or mottled iron.

The Himrod Furnace Company run their furnace upon metal to be sold in the open market, and are obliged to check the production, in order to make what is technically known as dark open gray, mill iron—they use no native ores whatever and very little mill cinder; hence, the cost of their pig iron, as well as that made by other furnaces not connected with mills, is fully three dollars per ton higher than Brown, Bonnell & Co.

I wish to call your particular attention to the fact that in Commissioner Wells's original report, both the Mahoning and Shenango valleys are entirely ignored, and I have made extended inquiry, and have failed to find any company that was asked for information as to the cost of making iron. Was the Commissioner ignorant of the existence of an iron region producing over 300,000 tons of pig iron annually?

Finally, the furnace owners cannot, without serious injury to their business, stand the reduction of tariff on pig iron, recommended by the Committee of Ways and Means, and I sincerely trust and believe you will oppose any reduction with the same zeal and earnestness you have heretofore used upon other questions of public interest.

Very truly yours,

J. G. BUTLER, JR.

LIABILITY FOR DEPOSITS.

Special Deposits and National Banks.

As much interest has been felt on the subject of the liabilities of National Banks with reference to special deposits, and many stockholders and directors having manifested considerable anxiety since the robbery of the Boylston bank and the defalcation at Cleveland, we publish entire from the *Bankers' Magazine* the opinion of J. Dean Smith, in which he is sustained by J. H. B. Latrobe, both of which gentlemen are eminent lawyers in Baltimore. The ground they take is that a bank in certain contingencies is responsible, and in other cases that the officers and directors are personally responsible for losses of special deposits; also, that the taking of such deposits is a violation of the National Banking act.

OPINION OF J. DEAN SMITH, ESQ.

The banks of the City of Baltimore have for many years past allowed their customers and friends to use their banking houses and vaults as a place of deposit for plate, bullion, bonds, stocks, and valuable papers, &c. The banks receive no money reward for keeping such deposits, and always hold that they are not responsible in case of loss of the deposit. The banks under the National Banking Act continue to take such deposits, and the questions which arise are:

First. Whether any bank, unless specially authorized by its charter, can receive and keep such special deposits.

Second. Whether the National Banking Act confers upon banks incorporated under it any power to do so, and whether the banks are liable in case of loss.

Third. Whether one or more stockholders can enjoin a bank from receiving such deposits.

First. To the first question it may be said in answer that no corporation can do anything not expressly authorized by or necessarily implied in the powers given in its charter, the sole object of which is to define and declare its objects and powers, so that unless the bank charter provides that the bank may receive and keep special deposits of the character described, it cannot lawfully do so. If the special and directors or the cashier and officers of a bank, whose charter gives no such power, undertake to receive and keep such special deposits, then these consequences follow:

First. If the corporation authorized its agents and officers to receive such deposits, and thus undertake to go into an unlawful business, and are bound by the acts of its officers, then it is liable to the forfeiture of its charter, &c.

Second. If the corporation does not authorize and is not bound by the unlawful act, then the president and directors or cashier and officers are alone personally liable in case of the loss of the deposit.

Therefore, whether the corporation or its officers, are liable or not, depends upon whether the corporation is authorized to receive such deposits or not, or whether the corporation authorizes the act, but one or the other is liable whether the depositor has paid a money reward or the bank receives a consideration therefor or not. Every bank is responsible in case of loss, and whether he has been paid or not, for the care he may have affords the degree of care he is bound to exercise and not the fact of his liability.

Second. To the second it may be answered, that the act of Congress establishing the National Banking system, confers upon such banks incorporated under its provisions, all such incidental powers as shall be necessary for carrying on the business of banking by discounting, &c., by receiving deposits, &c. (see act 1863, ch. Sec. 8), and it may be assumed that the deposits authorized to be received are the ordinary money deposits usually made in banks, general deposits.

For these the bank is liable, not for the very deposit itself, but for a like amount of current money, and when this is paid the liability of the bank is at an end, and as soon as the money deposit is made it goes into the general stock and mingles with the mass of the bank, and no special deposits. This the bank is bound to keep and specially return, and cannot alter, change, or intermeddle with in any way, and has its fixed, but a very qualified property in for its preservation, and cannot use it without a breach of duty. So such deposits can in the very nature of the case be of no use to a bank in doing a banking business, and there can be no doubt that the power expressly given in the act is to receive general deposits, which form the greatest use to the bank, and not special deposits, which can in no way contribute to the object of the corporation, or the doing of a banking business. Can the power to take such special deposits be found in the words, "all such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the banking business?" It certainly cannot, for though it may be convenient for the officers and customers of a bank to make the bank a place of deposit for their valuables, it is not only not necessary to enable the bank to do a banking business, but is not promotive of it, and may be obstructive of it. If however, we grant that the receiving of such special deposits is authorized in the banking act, then it follows that the banks in taking them are doing a wholly business under their charters and are liable as bailees for hire.

Third. To the third the answer is, that if the banks can do no business, not expressly authorized in their charters, and not necessary to doing a banking business, then the receiving and keeping such special deposits is unlawful, and a single stockholder can, and should, unless he assents to the unlawful act, enjoin the bank from doing it, because it involves the risk of the forfeiture of the charter of the corporation, &c. The Banking act provides for the forfeiture of the franchise of banks by a violation of the act under which they are incorporated; besides this, the bank officers have no right to involve the stockholders in any risk, however remote, for any amount, however small, and they may be enjoined from doing a thing not authorized by the charter which may do so.

J. DEAN SMITH.

I concur with Mr. Smith in his conclusions entirely.

JNO. H. B. LATROBE.

"DETROIT" is one of the indelegant and descriptive epithets lavished on Mr. Fechter by the *gamins* of New York for presuming to play at "Hamlet" in opposition to Edwin Booth.

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8TH

IS THERE WATER ENOUGH?

The Pittsburgh and Erie Canal—What's the Chance for Water Enough?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There seems to be some doubt entertained as to whether a sufficient supply of water can be had on the higher "levels" of the Erie Canal to accommodate the large tonnage that will undoubtedly seek transportation over this line when it is enlarged to the capacity of a ship canal! In discussing this phase of the subject your correspondent, "Observer," (Mr. John F. Bennett,) raises the question of the possibility of passing boats through the locks with a less expenditure of water than is commonly required. This is a pertinent inquiry that can be very satisfactorily answered. If boats have never yet been passed through canal locks without the usual waste of water and water power, it must be because *that* economy has not been needed, for a very little practical knowledge will establish the fact that the *power due to the water falling from the higher to the lower level* in passing boats up

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, February 21, 1870.

The prevailing characteristics of the local money market have not suffered any material change during the past week. Our banks are well supplied with means to accommodate the demands upon them, and we find that there is considerable inquiry or seeking proper investments by capitalists with idle balances.

The transactions of late in local stocks have been too meagre to establish any change in former quotations. There is little or no disposition with holders of our prime dividend paying local securities to part with them, even at the advance which seems so well maintained.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds '62	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds '64	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '65	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds, new '65	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '67	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '68	113½	113½	113½
Gold	119	119	119

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, quote the following stocks at Board in New York to-day as follows:

	Feb. 19.	Feb. 20.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	119	119¼	¼	..
U. S. Bonds, 1881	115¾	115¾	..	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	115¾	115¾	..	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	114¾	114¾	..	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	114¾	114¾	..	¼
U. S. Bonds, new	113¾	113¾	..	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	113¾	113¾	..	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	113¾	113¾	..	¼
U. S. Currency	113	113	..	¼

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

February 21, 1870.	10 00 M	11 00 M	12 00 M	1 30 P M	3 00 P M
New York Central	175¾	175¾	175¾	175¾	175¾
Erie	27	27	27	..	..
Harlem	99½	99½	..	..	..
Reading	..	..	..	..	..
Michigan Central	98	98	98	98	98
Michigan Southern	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central	..	..	..	..	..
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Chicago and Northwestern	86	86	86	86	86
Do preferred	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Rock Island	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Toledo and Wabash	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Wayne	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ohio and Mississippi	..	..	..	..	..
Ohio and Mississippi Telegraph	30	30	30	30	30
Pacific Mail	..	67	67½	67½	67½
Adams Express	..	62	62½	62½	62½
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	..	28½	28½	28½	28½
American Express	..	50	50	50	50
United States Express	..	92	92	92	92
Western Union Telegraph	..	35½	35½	35½	35½
Gold	119½	119	119	119	119

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mom.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	175¾	175¾	..	¼
Erie	27	27	..	..
Harlem	100	99½	..	½
Reading	98½	98½	..	..
Mich. Central	1.6	121	..	¾
Mich. Southern	93½	93½	..	..
Illinois Central	142	142	..	..
Cleve. and Pitts.	103½	103½	..	..
Chicago and North.	86	86	..	..
Do. preferred	85½	86½	..	½
Rock Island	102½	102½	..	..
St. Paul	65	64½	..	½
St. Paul preferred	79	79	..	..
Tol. and Wabash	42	42	..	..
Do. preferred	70	70	..	..
Fort Wayne	93½	93½	..	..
Chicago and Alton	115	113	..	2
Ohio and Miss.	30½	30½	..	..
Western U. Tel.	34½	34½	..	..
Pacific Mail	67½	67½	..	..
Adams Express	61½	62	..	½
Wells, Fargo & Co.	28½	28½	..	..
American M. Ex. Co	50	50	..	..
U. S. Express	91½	92	..	½
Merch. U. Ex.	35	35	..	..

—At Chicago the money market is reported by the *Tribune* as follows: There have been no new features in connection with finances, either local or general, during the past week. Local capital in this part of the country is locked up to such an extent in grain and produce held in store here that, notwithstanding the light demand for loans from other departments of trade, the supplies of unemployed funds is very small. The banks meet the demands of all regular customers that are entitled to accommodation, but are not taking any outside paper. There is, however, very little of such paper offering, and the amount of maturing indebtedness seems smaller than usual. The course of the money market during the next month or so depends largely upon lake navigation, and the prices of grain in foreign and home markets as well as of shipments, and so allow a portion of the large stocks held here to be turned into money—an operation which present prices on the principal products do not admit. Currency is heavy in this market, and seems to have all concentrated in the Eastern cities, where it finds but little employment. The holders of capital are disposed to be very confident confidence in anything to let money out, except on short loans. The effect is to stimulate the sales and purchases of government bonds a little, but the plethora of money there has long since run up to something commensurate with what might be expected from so great an abundance of gold. One of the causes of disinclination to operate in anything is the continued decline in gold, which has carried the premium on it to the currency prices of commodities generally.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, February 21, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market continues to move along slowly, with dullness prevailing in every department. The prospect at present is not a very flattering one for a resumption of activity. The demand was entirely local, with an increased inquiry for certain articles. Grain dealers are loudest in their complaints. They say there has been no time in the trade for some time. The margin between buyers and sellers will barely pay for handling. The bacon market was steady but not active. The sales were altogether of a small character, merely to supply the current wants of the market. Flour—There was a fair jobbing demand at prices that have ruled some time. The scarcity of production between the mills and the wholesalers tends to keep prices down, consumers being the parties that receive the largest benefit. The weather for the past two days has been intensely cold, with temperature floating in the Allegheny. A continuation of the present weather will soon put a stop to navigation.

ASHES—We can report a fair week on hand. The market is evidently growing stronger. The rates were: for good keeping ones $6@6 75; fair to medium qualities $2 25@5 50; the tendency being upward.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand; sales were made at prices ranging from 6c@8c p gal.

BUTTER—Under the influence of liberal receipts the market was not a strong one; we report sales of fresh roll at 30, Stocker; sales of packed at prices ranging from 25@26c.

BEAN—Market dull, with a large stock on hand; prices weak and tending downward; small parcels changed hands at $2@2 25 p bush.

BROOMS—Are in fair demand. The current rates from store are for No. 2 $1 75 p dozen; No. 3 $2 @; No. 4 $2 50, and carpet brooms $3@3 50 p doz.

LARD OIL—In moderate demand. Prices are unchanged; sales of city brands No. 1 extra at $1 02@1 05 p gallon, and No. 2 at 88@90c.

CANNED GOODS—The market is quiet with unchanged prices. We wore reported sales in a jobbing way at $1 90@2 00 for standard brands.

FEED—WHEAT FLOUR—Dull; the supply being large and the demand limited; the latter being confined principally to family trade.

CORN MEAL—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; holders are firm in their views at prices that were reported for some days. Yellow Western Reserve at 100c; Hamburg 97c; Factory 1 @ 95c; New York State Dairy 98@99c; Eastern Corn 100@102c.

CRANBERRIES—Scarce and prices have materially advanced. Sales of Early Blacks were at $6 @6 50 p bbl; Late Blacks at $7@7 50 p bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We can report a good supply in the market; buyers were shy; sales in a small way of apples at 7@8c; peaches, quarters 9@10c and halves 16@17c; blackberries 20@21c; cherries pitted 22@23c.

DOMESTIC HOMINY—Market inactive with but few invoices. Small lots were disposed of at $3@3 25 p bbl, as to size and condition.

HONEY—The market is dull but not quoted lower. The demand was entirely local. We were reported sales of 1 lb. and 2 pound at 25@30. If shrine sell at 70@80 p gallon.

ONIONS—We have no change to notice in relates to prices or demand. We continue to quote purchasing agents merely to meet their current wants.

PEARS—We can report a fair week on hand, are well prepared for a good spring trade. The rates were as follows: Clothes were sold with an upward tendency. Sugars steady but unchanged. Teas without change, with a regular trade demand. We were reported round transactions at the following figures: Coffees—Rio: fair to prime 16c; good 20c; prime 22c; choice 23c; fancy 24c.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans good at 65c; prime 67@; choice 70@72c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hards, A coffee, 16@; B coffee extra C, 13@; C yellow 12@.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans good at 75c; prime 80c; choice 85c p gallon.

SYRUPS—Good to; silver drip 80; perfection 90@95c p gallon.

RICE—Sales North Carolina at 8c p lb.

SUGAR—Sales of Pearl at 9½c; silver gloss 10½; crushed 10½.

LEAD—Sales of pig at 5½ and $2 75 p keg.

SHOT—The demand has not stiffened the market; holders want an advance; we can report sales at $2 50 p sack.

FEATHERS—Market steady but not very active, sales from first hands at 55@60c and from store at 60@65c p lb.

PUTTY—The market remains steady with a fair jobbing demand; prices nearly have touched bottom for the present; the store rates were: Spring wheat western $1 @ 00; 50 p bbl; winter wheat $3 @ 00; 50 p bbl; sales 2,000 lbs coarse wheat flour from mills at $5 25, and 500 bbls do white wheat at $5 50 p bbl. The retail prices are as follows: White Cliff, in barrels, $6 00; in sacks, $6 25; Miami, in barrels, $5 75; in sacks, $5 90; Keystone, in barrels, and $5 20 in sacks; Three Star from wagon at $5 00; fancy pastry flour, in sacks, $5 00; Two Star bine brand, in barrels, $5 20; double extra family, in sacks, $5 00; Star roof brand, in sacks, $4 80; extra family, in sacks, $4 50; Windfred Mills extra, in barrels, $5 00; Seventh Mills, in barrels, $5 00; red wheat family flour, in sacks, $4 20.

RYE FLOUR—Is quoted at $3 @3 50, as to quality.

HAY—The market is well supplied with baled, with liberal receipts of loose. The sales were made on the landing at $14@17 p ton, and sales from wagon at $18@22 p ton.

HOMINY—Dull. The market is overstocked. We note sales in a small way at $3 @3 25 p bbl.

BACON—The inact continues to move along in a quiet way, with a fair stock on the market. We can report sales to the trade at the following prices: Shoulders, plain, 10c; sugar cured 11c; hams, plain, 13c; clear do 16@c; hams, sugar cured, 18@19c; breakfast bacon, clear, 17c.

DRIED BEEF—Sales sugar cured at 16c; in bbls 16@c; in kegs and boxes 17c.

LARD—Sales of leaf in tierces at 16c; in bbls 16@c; in kegs and boxes 17c. Sales were made on the landing at $14@17 p ton, and sales from wagon at $18@22 p ton.

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LARD—Sales of leaf in tierces at 16c; in bbls 16@c; in kegs and boxes 17c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales were made at $8 @9 p dozen.

PIG TONGUES—Are selling at $1 p dozen.

HAM SAUCE—Sales at $1 @1 25 p bbl.

PORK—Dull, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. We note regular sales at 6c@6½ p lb.

GRAIN—The grain offerings for some days have been light, and so were the receipts, since our last the following parcels were received. Barley 400 sacks; wheat 300 sacks; corn 1,000 sacks; oats and rye none. Wheat—The mills are purchasing at the following: No. 1 red, $1 @1 10; No. 2 do $1 @1 05; No. 1 white $1 @1 20 p bush. Oats dull, with more sellers than buyers. We can report sales in a jobbing way from depot at 43@45c, and from store 50@55c. Corn dull, but unchanged. We can hear on the wharf and track at 78@79c; shelled about 1@2c higher. Rye remains dull, the best offer being 90c, for which we have heard of no sales. Barley dull, with a downward tendency. Sales of fair to good Canada were reported at $1 @1 10 for fall. We have seldom noticed so much depression in grain, taken as a whole, as has been the case during the past week or two reached.

MILL FEED—In fair demand. Sales bran at $1 @1 p cwt. Shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 75@1 90 p cwt. Chops $1 @1 10 p cwt.

POULTRY—The receipts were light, the market being bare. The following prices would be readily paid for good stock: dressed chickens 16@18c; turkeys dressed 18@20c p lb.

POTATOES—Are in good supply and in fair request; sales from store at 75@80c p bush.

SEEDS—Are in fair demand, particularly clover seed, and prices are firmly maintained. Timothy seed dull, but held at $1 90@2 00. Flax seed $2 10@2 15 p bush.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, Monday, February 21, 1870.

CATTLE—The receipts the past week have been fair but less than last week. The quality of the stock was about the same as the previous week. There were some very fine cattle in the market, but buyers would not come up to the prices of the week before last, and consequently were compelled to ship East. Prime to extra steers were held at $6 @6 50 p cwt. There was the usual run of common and medium, fat cattle, and a small number graded fair to good had to turn their attention to this class, and a good many changed hands at $5 50@7 50 p cwt. for medium to good. Stockers may be quoted at $4 @4 50. The market will close dull and declined on Saturday, and up to noon to-day the receipts were only moderate, with nothing doing.

HOGS—The run of hogs the present week was moderate, but large enough for the demand. The market was dull and lower, and to-day Philadelphia hogs are slow at $9 2½@9 75 p cwt, and Yorkers at $9 @9 25 p cwt. There is a fair supply in the pens to-day, but up to noon the market was slow, and it is the opinion of many dealers that prices will be no better this week.

SHEEP—The run of sheep the past week was light, and prices generally were a shade higher. Good sheep of 100 to 110 lbs weight, brought $6 @7 p cwt., and extra graded a little fully $7 p lb higher than when the market closed the previous week, as will be seen from the sales annexed. One lot extra averaging 112 lbs was sold to a Philadelphia dealer at $8 @8 50 p cwt. The yards were well cleared out of all grades by Saturday, and the receipts up to noon today were but moderate.

SALES.

The following are the sales reported with prices:

CATTLE.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, I. & G.	J McAuley	28	20,840	$6 50
Holmes, I. & G.	J McAuley	7	5,950	6 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Mason	17	13,600	6 00
Holmes, I. & G.	E Young	19	19,760	6 50
Holmes, I. & G.	Mason	17	13,600	6 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Bandon	20	15,600	6 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Bandon	20	17,400	6 50
Holmes, I. & G.	Corbett	20	17,400	6 50
Holmes, I. & G.	Corbett	20	17,400	6 50
Holmes, I. & G.	Auil	4	3,320	6 50
Holmes, I. & G.	Auil	4	3,320	6 50
Holmes, I. & G.	Urban	4	3,320	6 50
Holmes, I. & G.	Urban	4	3,320	6 50
Holmes, I. & G.	Mason	12	10,440	6 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Mason	12	10,440	6 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Mason	12	10,440	6 00
J Seed	T Lamb	17	20,060	7 25
Hedges & T.	T Lamb	14	16,800	7 00
Hedges & T.	T Lamb	14	16,800	7 00
Hedges & T.	T Lamb	14	16,800	7 00
Shamberg	M Kaufman	12	14,040	6 50
Shamberg	M Kaufman	12	14,040	6 50
Stevenson	Shelley	18	18,000	6 00
Stevenson	Auil	18	18,000	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	Gillet & Co	13	15,600	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	Mandelbaum	13	15,600	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	J Auil	7	8,400	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	J Auil	7	8,400	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	Gillet & Co	7	8,400	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	Mandelbaum	7	8,400	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	J Mosselman	11	13,200	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	J Mosselman	11	13,200	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	H A Mecarvey	17	18,700	6 00
Smith & Rice	J McDonald	3	2,280	6 50
Smith & Rice	J McDonald	3	2,280	6 50
Smith & Rice	Hartman	2	..	6 00

HOGS.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, I. & G.	Watson	122	22,960	$9 25
Holmes, I. & G.	Watson & Co	92	17,480	9 25
Holmes, I. & G.	Watson	58	11,310	9 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Watson	58	11,310	9 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Vrentier & B.	65	12,340	9 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Vrentier & B.	65	12,340	9 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Imhoff & Co	70	22,730	9 25
Holmes, I. & G.	Imhoff & Co	70	22,730	9 25
Hazlewood & B.	A Watson	14	2,310	9 25
Hazlewood & B.	A Watson	14	2,310	9 25
Hazlewood & B.	J Auil	37	6,660	9 00
Hazlewood & B.	J Auil	37	6,660	9 00
Hazlewood & B.	Gillet & Co	13	2,340	9 00
Hazlewood & B.	Gillet & Co	13	2,340	9 00
Smith & Rice	J Newport	71	14,420	9 00
Smith & Rice	J Newport	71	14,420	9 00
Smith & Rice	Watson	47	10,060	9 00
Smith & Rice	Watson	47	10,060	9 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Jenryan	19	12,160	9 25
Holmes, I. & G.	Jenryan	19	12,160	9 25
Holmes, I. & G.	Imhoff & Co	73	22,630	9 25
Holmes, I. & G.	Imhoff & Co	73	22,630	9 25
Hazlewood & B.	A Watson	32	5,760	9 00
Hazlewood & B.	A Watson	32	5,760	9 00
Hazlewood & B.	J Mosselman	11	1,980	9 00
Hazlewood & B.	Gillet & Co	9	1,620	9 00
Hazlewood & B.	Gillet & Co	9	1,620	9 00
Smith & Rice	J Newport	71	22,010	9 25
Smith & Rice	J Newport	71	22,010	9 25
Smith & Rice	Watson	47	14,570	9 25
Smith & Rice	Watson	47	14,570	9 25
Holmes, I. & G.	Imhoff & Co	70	21,700	9 25
Holmes, I. & G.	Imhoff & Co	70	21,700	9 25
Holmes, I. & G.	Newport	70	21,700	9 25
Holmes, I. & G.	Newport	70	21,700	9 25
Holmes, I. & G.	Watson	47	14,570	9 25
Holmes, I. & G.	Watson	47	14,570	9 25
Holmes, I. & G.	Imhoff & Co	70	21,700	9 25
Holmes, I. & G.	Imhoff & Co	70	21,700	9 25
Holmes, I. & G.	Newport	70	21,700	9 25
Holmes, I. & G.	Newport	70	21,700	9 25
Orr & W.	Newport	74	12,970	9 00
Orr & W.	Newport	74	12,970	9 00
Orr & W.	Watson	45	7,920	9 00
Orr & W.	Watson	45	7,920	9 00
Orr & W.	Newport	74	12,970	9 00
Orr & W.	Newport	74	12,970	9 00
Orr & W.	Watson	45	7,920	9 00
Orr & W.	Watson	45	7,920	9 00
Bought by	From whom.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes & I	42	13,440	$9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes & I	42	13,440	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Hyarnagar	13	22,360	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Hyarnagar	13	22,360	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Orr & W	39	12,870	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Orr & W	39	12,870	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes & I	33	5,940	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes & I	33	5,940	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Vrentier & B.	65	12,340	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Vrentier & B.	65	12,340	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	J McDonough	73	19,180	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	J McDonough	73	19,180	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	S McClain	33	14,960	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	S McClain	33	14,960	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	W Boot	11	2,860	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	W Boot	11	2,860	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Vrentier & B.	61	11,780	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Vrentier & B.	61	11,780	9 50

SHEEP.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, I. & G.	Pidcock	226	16,720	$4 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Pidcock	76	5,700	4 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Davis	61	4,880	4 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Davis	61	4,880	4 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Casselman	123	15,970	6 50
Holmes, I. & G.	Casselman	123	15,970	6 50
Holmes, I. & G.	Pearce	175	14,000	4 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Pearce	175	14,000	4 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Casselman	119	16,530	6 50
Holmes, I. & G.	Casselman	119	16,530	6 50
Holmes, I. & G.	Zeigler	39	5,460	6 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Davis	61	4,880	4 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Hall	102	15,300	6 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Landis	169	12,168	4 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Landis	169	12,168	4 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Dunstrick	201	15,700	4 25
Holmes, I. & G.	Dunstrick	201	15,700	4 25
Holmes, I. & G.	Hazlitt	258	16,470	4 00
Holmes, I. & G.	Hazlitt	258	16,470	4 00
Orr & W.	J Scarlett	313	25,040	6 41
Orr & W.	J Scarlett	313	25,040	6 41
Orr & W.	Ely Davis	179	14,320	7 75
Orr & W.	Ely Davis	179	14,320	7 75
Hazlewood & B.	E H Davis	87	6,525	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	E H Davis	87	6,525	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	Castleman	274	24,660	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	Castleman	274	24,660	6 00
Smith & Rice	E H Davis	102	7,650	6 00
Smith & Rice	E H Davis	102	7,650	6 00
Smith & Rice	E H Davis	92	6,900	6 00
Smith & Rice	E H Davis	92	6,900	6 00
Smith & Rice	E H Davis	198	14,850	6 00
Smith & Rice	E H Davis	198	14,850	6 00
Smith & Rice	J Pearce	170	8,420	6 00
Smith & Rice	J Pearce	170	8,420	6 00
Smith & Rice	J Pearce	200	16,960	6 50
Smith & Rice	J Pearce	200	16,960	6 50
Smith & Rice	J Pearce	171	14,680	6 50
Smith & Rice	J Pearce	171	14,680	6 50
Smith & Rice	H Austin	32	2,880	6 00
Smith & Rice	H Austin	32	2,880	6 00
Smith & Rice	H Dietrich	32	2,880	6 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY, February 22, 1870.

CATTLE—The market was more lively this week than that of last, the prices having advanced slightly. The run of cattle was considerably lighter, there not being more than thirty-five cars in the market, and, as a consequence, the drovers advanced prices from ½c to ½c over last week's quotations. Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, nearly every head in the yards had been disposed of, something unusual for this market, and that, too, at pretty fair figures. A great many butchers who had been waiting for Saturday's supply, preferring to hold off another week, as they could see by the figures too high to make cattle a paying investment. Drovers, on the other hand, claim that the Southern demand, due at Christmas, neglected farms, will cause a scarcity in cattle, and consequently prices will steadily increase. One large drove still held his stock unsold, preferring to ship to Eastern markets rather than sell at the prices offered in this market. The following are the sales and prices obtained:

S. & J. Shamberg, 35 head cattle ..... 5 @6 00
Same, 35 head cattle ..... 5 @6 00
Keeter & Katz, 28 head cattle ..... 5 25@5 75
Keeter & Katz, 28 head cattle ..... 5 25@5 75
Kraus & Haas, 32 head cattle ..... 5 25@5 50
Kraus & Haas, 32 head cattle ..... 5 25@5 50
Carr & McAllister, 69 head cattle ..... 6 00@6 50
R. Rothschild & Zeigler, 30 head cattle ..... 5 @5 50
Greenwalt & Kahn, 70 head cattle ..... 6 00@6 50
Haslewood & Hackstock, 75 head cattle ..... 5 @5 50

HOGS—Lowenstein & Hartman, 20 head cattle ..... 5 00@5 50

SHEEP—J. & S. Newry, 35 head cattle ..... 6 50@6 75
J. & S. Newry, 35 head cattle ..... 6 50@6 75
S. Trautman, 50 head cattle ..... 5 50@5 75
S. Trautman, 50 head cattle ..... 5 50@5 75
Smithmantle & Stouffer, 27 head cattle ..... 5 @5 50
Same, 27 head cattle ..... 5 @5 50
K. Kauffman, 7 head cattle ..... 5 25@5 50
K. Kauffman, 7 head cattle ..... 5 25@5 50

SUMMARY—Selling was light; prices generally of a good quality, and sold readily at fair prices. We quote: Extra, 22 head at $7 @ head; 30 head at $7 @7 50; 20 head weighing 120 lbs each at 7c p lb and 180 head, of which 30 sold at 8c and the balance at $6 @6 50 p head.

HOGS—None selling to this market except to the local trade. The market is entirely bare. The prices may be quoted at 9@9c for fair to 10@9 c p lb for prime butchering hogs.

Sheep at Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 21, 1870.

Nine thousand five hundred sheep at Park Drove Yards, Good from six to seven cents; a few extras at eight to eight and a quarter cents.

J. L. A.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—Beef cattle in fair demand but the lower rates; 1,800 extra Pennsylvania and Western sold at 9@10c on chains for extra; good to common do 8@9c; sheep in fair demand at 5@6½c for extra; hogs firmer; sales from 9@9 c p lb.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 21.—Wheat active and declining; good shipping grades, $1 30@1 40. Corn in good demand, 70@75c. Oats, 45c. Barley, $1 @1 10. Hay, $20@25 p ton. Bacon, shoulders, 10c; sides, 12½c. Eggs unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—Flour unchanged and quiet; family $5 @5 50. Wheat declined 1c @1 60 @1 62 for amber. Corn declined 1c @ 68@69c for ear. Barley $1 @1 25 and dull. Cotton dull; middling 12½c. Provisions dull and firm; mess pork $19 50@20 00; lard 12½@13c. Whisky in demand at 90c sales of 200 bbls at 90c. Butter firm; fancy Western reserve held at 30@32c; choice 28@30c; prime 25@27c; fair to good 22@24c. Eggs 20@21c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 21—Flour unchanged and quiet; family $5 @5 50. Wheat declined 1c @1 60 @1 62 for amber. Corn declined 1c @ 68@69c for ear. Barley $1 @1 25 and dull. Cotton dull; middling 12½c. Provisions dull and firm; mess pork $19 50@20 00; lard 12½@13c. Whisky in demand at 90c sales of 200 bbls at 90c. Butter firm; fancy Western reserve held at 30@32c; choice 28@30c; prime 25@27c; fair to good 22@24c. Eggs 20@21c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 21.—Wheat—Upper grades firm; extra white $1 28; No. 2 do $1 @1 01 to regular buyers; $1 06, Corn nominal. Oats 45c. Barley $1 @1 10 for No. 2. Rye nominal, at 80c. Flour—Superfine $5 @5 25; extra $5 50@5 75; family $6 @6 50. Pork $19 50@20 00. Lard 12½@13c. Whisky 90c. Eggs unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 21—Flour unchanged and quiet; family $5 @5 50. Wheat declined 1c @1 60 @1 62 for amber. Corn declined 1c @ 68@69c for ear. Barley $1 @1 25 and dull. Cotton dull; middling 12½c. Provisions dull and firm; mess pork $19 50@20 00; lard 12½@13c. Whisky in demand at 90c sales of 200 bbls at 90c. Butter firm; fancy Western reserve held at 30@32c; choice 28@30c; prime 25@27c; fair to good 22@24c. Eggs 20@21c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 21.—Sales at bbls tobacco at 4@6 c for trash; 7@8 c for lugs; 9@11 c for leaf; 12@14 c for fine leaf. Flour quiet and firm; fancy $6 @6 50; family $5 @5 25. Wheat quiet and weak; red $1 @1 10; white $1 @1 20. Corn quiet and firm; 70@72c in bulk; 75@76c in sacks. Oats dull and no sales reported. Rye quiet and firm at 90c. Barley dull; prime $1 @1 10. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess pork $20 @20 50. Bacon—Shoulders 10½@11c; clear sides 13½@14c; clear ribbed sides 13½@14c; clear 14@14½c. Hams—sugar cured, packed, 19@20c. Lard—in tierces, 13½@14c; kegs, 15@15½c. Whisky 90c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The dry goods market is rather quiet, with but few changes to report. Agents are still offering prints freely, but Merrimac and Cocheco 10c; Montgomery 9½ do do. Holders shows a little signs of improvement. To-morrow being a legal holiday the market generally is suspended in financial and commercial circles.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—The leading firm and active dealers in flour are dull. Wheat in light demand; red is steady; white is easier. Rye is steady at 90c. Corn is in fair demand; yellow is scarce and firm; mixed is dull and declining. Oats steady at 50@52c. Provisions continue dull and unchanged. Whisky is dull at 90@91c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; white firm at $1 @1 30; amber sold at $1 @1 30; red $1 @1 10. Corn—white firm at 80@85c; mixed dull at 80c. Oats steady at 50@52c. Rye firm; prime 90c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at 90c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 21.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and unchanged; receipts white Michigan $1 10; amber held at $1 06; $1 07 sold; No 1 red held at $1 @1 01; No 2 red $1 @1 01; No 2 white $1 @1 01. Corn unchanged; new 66c; no grades 66c. Oats unchanged. No 1 do; No 2 do; Michigan 46c. Clover seed $6 @6 25.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 21.—Cotton dull at 12½@12½c for middling. Flour—Family $5 @5 50; extra $5 50@5 75; superfine $5 @5 25. Corn 70@72c. Oats nominal. Hay $20@25 p ton. Bacon—Shoulders 10c; sides 13c; clear sides 13½c. Lard 13½@14c. Whisky 90c. Eggs unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 21—Flour unchanged and quiet; family $5 @5 50. Wheat declined 1c @1 60 @1 62 for amber. Corn declined 1c @ 68@69c for ear. Barley $1 @1 25 and dull. Cotton dull; middling 12½c. Provisions dull and firm; mess pork $19 50@20 00; lard 12½@13c. Whisky in demand at 90c sales of 200 bbls at

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Alexander, Hugh, Chicago, Ill.
Hamelake, F., Allegheny, Pa.
Hittinkopper, Chris., Springfield, Ill.
Carver, H. K., Tippecanoe, Ohio.
Dotey, Harry L., Steubenville, Ohio.
Edgar, Geo. B., Allegheny, Pa.
Gipson, Robt., Bakerstown, Pa.
Irwin, Chas. B., Claymont, Del.
Maxwell, E. L., Chicago, Ill.
McCarty, Mr., Baltimore, Md.
Roemer, Charlotte, Leasureville, Pa.
Slack, W. B., Brady's Bend, Pa.
Sebeng, Cornie M. E., Canonsburg, Pa.
Consul & Robertson, Lostant, Ill.
Hornish, Christian, Washington, Pa.
Ingalis, Prescott & Co., Postville, Ill.
Johnson, Nannie V., Washington, D. C.
Kearney, Mrs., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lawson, Bridget, Sewickley, Pa.
Montgomery, John, Olney, Ill.
McDowden, Patrick, Allegheny, Pa.
Stowe & Bro., H., Postville, Ill.

THE POSTOFFICE.—The Postoffice will be open to-day from half-past seven o'clock A. M. to ten A. M., and from four to six o'clock P. M.

THE LOAFERS.—The cold weather did at least one good thing yesterday—It kept Fifth avenue clear of loafers.

THE LENTEN FAST.—This year the Lenten Fast commences on the first Wednesday of March, and ends on the 15th of April.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD BELL.—The Seventeenth ward alarm bell strikes the hours regularly notwithstanding the frosty weather.

IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STREET.—Owing to the slippery condition of the sidewalks large numbers of pedestrians appear to prefer the middle of the streets.

PROPOSALS WANTED.—The Superintendent of the Water Works advertises for proposals for the excavation and erection of a pump and engine on Bedford avenue, Eleventh ward.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—The contract for building the Ewalt Street Bridge, across the Allegheny river, has been awarded to Mr. D. M'Caln, of Braddock's Fields.

COMMISSION RECEIVED.—Recorder Hunter yesterday received the commission of R. B. Guthrie, Esq., as Justice of the Peace of Stowe township.

ONLY ONE CRIMINAL CASE.—Only one of the seven Penn street aldermen had a police item yesterday. Civil business seems to take the lead at the present time.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. W. J. Chichester, a student of the graduating class of the Western Theological seminary, preached at the Presbyterian Church, Hazelwood, on Sunday morning and evening.

COMMUNION SERVICE.—There was a large congregation present on Sunday at the Communion service of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Rev. E. E. Squier, D. D. pastor. Seventeen persons were united to the church.

COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.—Judge McCandless, of the United States District Court, yesterday appointed Henry A. Miller, Esq., of Franklin, Venango county, a United States Commissioner, vice Isaac Meyer, Esq., removed to Philadelphia.

A CONTRAST.—The present orderly state of affairs in the Twelfth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards is far more creditable to the city than the pic-nic rows and other difficulties that generally occur in that vicinity during the summer.

PITTSBURGH ENTERPRISE.—Mr. William Smith, proprietor of the National Pipe Foundery, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, has received a contract for the furnishment of between fifteen and twenty miles of water pipe for Chicago. Three miles will be twenty inches in diameter, twelve miles six inches and the balance of various sizes.

THE OIL BROKERS.—The Committee appointed at the recent meeting of the Oil Brokers association, to take into consideration the expediency of removing the oil offices from Duquesne way, have been looking at several buildings on Fourth avenue, and also at the new block on Wood street near Fourth. A change is made the brokers desire to secure a central location.

NEW CROP TEAS.—Dilworth, Harper & Co., 24 Liberty street, have just received a large invoice of new crop Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Oolong, Souchong and Japan teas, bought for cash by Mr. George W. Dilworth, whose long experience in this branch of the grocery business has given him that thorough knowledge which will favor purchasers of this class of teas which every buyer knows is so difficult to attain. With such advantages in their favor we hazard nothing in saying to merchants in want of good fresh teas at low prices, buy from Dilworth, Harper & Co.

SKATING at the Rink.

PRODUCE MARKET REPORT.—Housekeepers as well as retail dealers are interested in the state of the produce market, and we direct the attention of all to the review of that market published on first page by Samuel Devol, general commission merchant, 75 Water street. Housekeepers can there learn what a handsome profit they pay to retail dealers for many articles of daily use. The stock of Mr. Devol has in store a choice assortment, comprising some of the best brands in any market. Parties residing in the country can have their orders promptly filled at current rates by addressing Mr. Devol, who will guarantee satisfaction.

INSTITUTION AND INSTALLATION.—On the evening of the 19th inst. Washington Camp No. 128 of Pennsylvania, Patriotic Order Sons of America, was instituted at Indiana, Pa., and the following officers installed by W. G. Rhule, of W. C. No. 60, located at Hollidaysburg: P. F. A. McCluskey; P. A. J. Hamilton; V. P. C. A. Bell; M. of F. and C. A. N. Hart; R. S. J. P. H. Shields; F. S. F. M. Coleman; W. G. W. Hamilton; C. A. H. Wise; G. J. E. Wirts; O. G. J. S. Fleming. A beautiful camp urn bearing the inscription "To W. C. No. 128 Pa., F. O. S. of A., by J. C. H.," was presented to the new Camp by W. G. Rhule, on behalf of the donors, and accepted by the President on behalf of the Camp.

The Parade of the Grays.

The Duquesne Grays met last evening at their Armory, on Fourth avenue, and adopted the following route for the procession on Monday:

From the Armory to Smithfield street, thence to Water street, Grant street, Second avenue, Ross street, Fifth avenue, Market street, Fifth avenue, Market street, Sixth street, Penn avenue, Fourth street, Fourth avenue, Market street, Water street, Wood street, Fourth avenue, and to the Armory. The procession will start at two o'clock sharp, and members should be in line promptly. The first company only will parade. Captain Campbell will have command, and the Grays will be preceded by the Great Western Brass Band and the Drum Corps. Should a day be warm enough the route will be extended.

A Bold Robbery.

A bold robbery was perpetrated at the grocery store of George W. McClure, No. 346 Liberty street, Sunday night. It appears that the burglars affected an entrance by getting into the back yard, and by the aid of some barrels climbing through the transom over the back door. They then visited the counting room, drilled a hole in the door of the safe, put powder in and blew the safe open. They obtained about $46 in money, and also carried away some valuable papers. The thieves have not yet been found. Mr. McClure yesterday made an information charging some "person or persons unknown" with the robbery. Mr. McClure made information last evening against a young man who has been seen loafing about the establishment for some days past, and a warrant being issued, he was apprehended by the police. A hearing was given him, but as the evidence was entirely insufficient to detain him for trial, he was discharged.

A Place to Stop.

Patrick Dean and a companion entered a restaurant on Smithfield street last evening, partook of a hearty meal and then refused to pay for the edibles. Officer Garber was called in and his appearance caused a sudden change of mind and the suppers were paid for. Dean then ate of the meal to drink, but he refused and started to go away. Dean followed to the street and then commenced striking and made a noise. Officer Garber thereupon took him into custody and conveyed him to the watch-house. He told Captain Reed that he was a stranger in the city; that he had money, but he wanted a lodging place and would cost him nothing. Captain Reed said that he had just struck the right place, but would cost him nothing during the night but to-day the claim of the city will have to be adjudicated, so Patrick will receive lodging for an indefinite period.

The Proposed Street Through St. Mary's Cemetery.

There is a good deal of excitement among the lot owners of St. Mary's Cemetery and others owning property in the immediate vicinity, in consequence of the passage of a bill, in the House of Representatives, for the extension or widening of a street through the cemetery grounds. We were shown a remonstrance, yesterday, signed by the officers and managers of the cemetery, and many other citizens, setting forth that the street is not required for the public convenience; that it will necessitate the removal of one hundred and seventy-five bodies, and will inflict damage on the property amounting to $75,000. It is urged that the bill has been gotten up in the interest of two or three large real estate owners, who expect to benefit themselves at the cost of the Cemetery property. The bill is now pending in the Senate, and in view of the active opposition manifested against its passage, its provisions should be carefully scrutinized. Those who are opposed to the bill should be given time enough for a full hearing before final action is taken.

The Tinkerville School—An Explanation.

In our paper of Friday last, in an article on "Our Rural Schools," we quoted a paragraph from the County Superintendent's report of visits, in regard to the Tinkersville school, which was calculated to show the teacher and school in a very unfavorable light. We are informed by the teacher then in charge, but who was subsequently dismissed, that the school had been, for more than three months, in a very good condition, and progressed to the satisfaction of all concerned therein; but this state of affairs, and the usefulness of the teacher impaired, by impertinent interference. The teacher was not sustained as he should have been, but was interfered with in the matter of discipline by those who should have encouraged rather than opposed his action. At the time of the Superintendent's visit, the teacher was disheartened, and was about ceasing his connection with the school, having been peremptorily ordered to leave, and not even allowed a hearing in defence. One of the one of the directors is charged with having attacked and upbraided the teacher, in the presence of the entire school, for having corrected her daughter for some breach of discipline. Under these circumstances, he was unable to control the pupils as he had done before, and things went on from bad to worse. He thinks the Superintendent, and the public also, should make allowance for these adverse circumstances, and not judge him so harshly. He claims to have a great many friends in the district, notwithstanding his summary removal from the school.

It is doubtless true that in many cases both directors and parents fail to co-operate sufficiently with the teachers, and impair their usefulness. When this is done, the teacher may as well abandon his post altogether, as he cannot enforce discipline, or command the respect of the pupils, unless he has the co-operation of the entire board of directors, and the sympathy and support of the parents. We give the above explanation in justice to the teacher referred to, who, whatever may be his shortcomings, is evidently not wholly to blame.

SKATING at the Rink.

THE EAST LIBERTY ACCIDENT

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner Clawson yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body of Mr. Moore Thompson, who was accidentally killed by falling down the stairs of Mr. Spiwell's house, in the Nineteenth ward, on Saturday evening. Following is the testimony elicited:

Dr. P. D. Pershment, sworn—Was called to see Mr. Thompson last night at 6 o'clock; found him unconscious but not motionless; on examination found a cut at the base of the brain about an inch and a half long, partially through the scalp; also a contusion above the left temple, extending across the forehead; he was then suffering from concussion or impairing of the brain functions, pulse feeble and intermittent; pupil of eye contracted and immovable; tried to administer a stimulant, but he could not swallow; he then partially revived and complained of pain in his head and felt very sick; he asked to be walked about; assisted Mr. Lindsey to take him to the window; he then began to breathe very heavy and slow; I then saw or heard he was suffering from compression of the brain by rupture of some of the small vessels; sent for his wife and family physician; Dr. Lewis came during my opinion; am of the opinion that he died of compression of the brain.

George Richard testified that he followed Mr. Thompson and Mr. Hazelwood up stairs and opened the shutters in the front room, they passing through into the room over the dining room. While in the act of opening the shutters, witness heard as if some one was falling down stairs, and at the same time Mr. Hazelwood exclaimed, "Mr. Thompson has fallen down stairs;" witness called from the head of the stairs to Mr. Lindsey, but received no answer; got Mr. Lindsey, went back and found him lying at the foot of the stairs in the kitchen; carried him to the residence of Mr. A. P. McWilliams; witness was satisfied that deceased was not under the influence of liquor; he was with him for an hour and a half a short time previously.

Mr. T. W. Lindsey testified that he went up the kitchen stairway, looked at the rooms and came down again; Mr. Hazelwood, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Richard then went up stairs; witness waited below at the front door; witness here corroborated the last testimony of Mr. Richard in reference to the fall; the witness was satisfied that Mr. Thompson was perfectly sober the stairway is very steep and very narrow.

Mr. Hazelwood testified that he was about fifteen feet from Mr. Thompson when he saw him fall. The witness then corroborated the previous testimony and was positive